TOWN OF EAST DUKE, OKLAHOMA DUKE, OKLAHOMA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND ACCOMPANYING
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

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TOWN OF EAST DUKE, OKLAHOMA

LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Town Council

Bobby Baird, Mayor

Herbert Turner

Todd Warren

Timmy Johns

Dennis Hennessey

TOWN CLERK

Wendy Barnes

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Certified Public Accountant 112 North Oklahoma, Suite A Mangum, Oklahoma 73554

Independent Auditor's Report

The governing body of the Town of East Duke

Report on the financial statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of East Duke as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in "Government Auditing Standards", issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Opinions

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund of the Town of East Duke as of June 30, 2013, and respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other matters

Required supplementary information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, though not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. I have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information previously referred to in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted budgetary comparison information that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. My opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Certified Public Accountant

David O. Late

August 27, 2014

Our discussion and analysis of the Town of Duke's financial performance provides an overview of the Town's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. The Town's performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements and disclosure following this section. This discussion focuses on the Town's primary government, and unless otherwise noted, component units reported separately from the primary government are not included. Please read it in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Summary

- For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the Town's total net position increased by \$32,890 or 2% from the prior year net position of \$1,810,499.
- During the year, Town's expenses for governmental activities amounted to \$46,107 and were funded by program revenues of \$4,325 and further funded programs with taxes and other general revenues that totaled \$48,370.
- In the Town's business-type activities, revenues exceeded program expenses by \$12,733. This resulted in an increase in net position over prior year of \$26,302 or 2%.
- At June 30, 2013, total governmental funds reported an unassigned fund balance of \$14,010, an increase of 86% over prior year of \$7,544.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis introduces the Town's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Town's annual report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its basis in full accrual accounting and elimination or reclassification of internal activities.

The first of these government-wide statements is the statement of net position. This is the Town-wide statement of financial position presenting information that includes all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town as a whole is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall economic health of the Town would extend to other non-financial factors such as diversification of the taxpayer base or the condition of Town infrastructure in addition to the financial information provided in this report.

The second government-wide statement is the statement of activities, which reports how the Town's net position changed during the current fiscal year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid. An important purpose of the design of the statement of activities is to show the financial reliance of the Town's distinct activities or functions of the revenues provided by the Town's taxpayers.

Both government-wide financial statements distinctively report governmental activities of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, such as grants, and business-type activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. Governmental activities include general governments, public safety, public services, and culture and recreation. Business-type activities include water utilities, solid waste management, and wastewater utilities.

The Town's financial reporting entity includes the funds and blended organizations of the Town (primary government). These legally separate organizations operate like Town departments, serve as financing vehicles for Town services, or are governed by a Board of Trustees wholly comprised of the Town's

Mayor and Council. These organizations are blended into the primary government for financial reporting purposes. The Duke Municipal Authority a blended organization.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the Town's most significant funds rather than the Town as a whole. Major funds are separately reported while all others are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Governmental funds

Governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the focus is different with the fund statements reporting short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources during the year and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating accrual financing requirements of the governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in the fund balances provide a reconciliation to the government-wide statements to assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

Proprietary funds

Proprietary funds are reported in the fund financial statements and generally report services for which the Town charges customers a fee. There are two kinds of proprietary funds. These are enterprise funds. Enterprise funds essentially encompass the same functions reported as business-type activities in the government-wide statements. Services are provided to customers external to the Town organization such as utilities.

Proprietary fund statements and statements for discretely presented component units (reporting is similar to proprietary funds) provide both long-term and short-term financial information consistent with the focus provided by the government-wide financial statements but with more detail for major enterprise funds and individual component units.

Notes to the financial statements

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to gain a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes of the financial statements begin immediately following the basic financial statements.

Other information

Major funds and component units are reported in the basic financial statements as discussed.

Financial Analysis of the Town as a Whole

Changes in net position may be observed and used to discuss the changing financial position of the Town as a whole. The Town's net position at June 30, 2013 was \$1,843,389. This is a \$32,890 increase over June 30, 2012 net position of \$1,810,499.

Summary of Net Position

	G	overnmen	tal A	ctivities		Business-Ty	ре	Activities		To	tal			
		2012		2013		2012		2013		2012		2013	\$ Change	% Change
Current assets	\$	354,743	\$	352,967	\$	448,413	\$	405,713	\$	803,156	\$	758,680	\$ (44,476)	-6%
Capital assets, net		6,597		4,521		1,612,425		1,633,194		1,619,022		1,637,715	18,693	1%
Total assets	\$	361,340	\$	357,488	\$	2,060,838	\$	2,038,907	\$	2,422,178	\$	2,396,395	\$ (25,783)	-1%
Current liabilities	\$	197,153	\$	186,713	\$	183,375	\$	160,695	\$	380,528	\$	347,408	\$ (33,120)	-9%
Non-current liabilities		-		-		231,151		205,598		231,151		205,598	(25,553)	-11%
Total liabilities	\$	197,153	\$	186,713	\$	414,526	\$	366,293	\$	611,679	\$	553,006	 (58,673)	-10%
Net position Invested in capital asset	te													
net of related debt	\$ \$	6,597	\$	4,521	\$	1,367,100	\$	1,406,143	\$	1,373,697	\$	1,410,664	\$ 36,967	3%
Restricted	•	150,046	Ť	152,244	•	170,754	•	123,066	•	320,800	•	275,310	(45,490)	-14%
Unrestricted		7,544		14,010		108,458		143,405		116,002		157,415	41,413	36%
Total net position	\$	164,187	\$	170,775	\$	1,646,312	\$	1,672,614	\$	1,810,499	\$	1,843,389	\$ 32,890	2%

The Town reported positive balances in total net position for both governmental and business-type activities. Net position increased \$6,588 for governmental activities and increased \$26,302 for business-type activities. The Town's overall financial position improved during fiscal year 2013.

Summary of Changes in Net Position Business-type

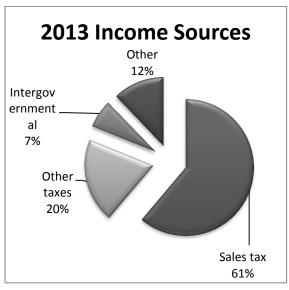
	Gov	ernment	al /	Activities		Activ		Total					\$	%
		2012		2013		2012	2013		2012		2013	(Change	Change
Revenues														
Program revenues	\$	7,475	\$	4,325	\$	604,118	\$ 694,810	\$	611,593	\$	699,135	\$	87,542	14%
Taxes and other general revenues		40,098		47,602		182,524	13,449		222,622		61,051		(161,571)	-73%
Total revenues		47,573		51,927		786,642	708,259		834,215		760,186		(74,029)	-10%
Expenses														
General government		56,990		46,107		-	-		56,990		46,107		(10,883)	-19%
Water		-		-	;	541,386	494,855		541,386		494,855		(46,531)	-9%
Sewer		-		-		28,308	32,738		28,308		32,738		4,430	16%
Sanitation		-		-		59,497	60,832		59,497		60,832		1,335	2%
Customer service		-		-		51,880	93,652		51,880		93,652		41,772	81%
Total expenses		56,990		46,107		681,071	682,077		738,061		728,184		(9,877)	-1%
Excess (deficiency) before transfers	;	(9,417)		5,820		105,571	26,182		96,154		32,002		(64,152)	-67%
Investment Income		1,608		768		76	120		1,684		888		(796)	-47%
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$	(7,809)	\$	6,588	\$	105,647	\$ 26,302	\$	97,838	\$	32,890	\$	(64,948)	-66%

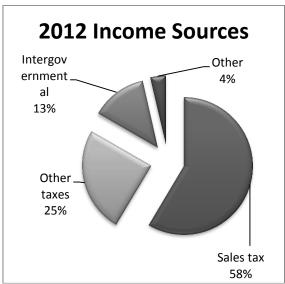
Overall, total revenues decreased 10%, primarily from a reduction in grant revenues in the business-type activities.

Operating expenses decreased 1% compared to prior year.

Graphic presentations of the Summary of Changes in Net Position follow to assist in the analysis of the Town's activities for fiscal year 2012 and 2013.

Governmental Activities



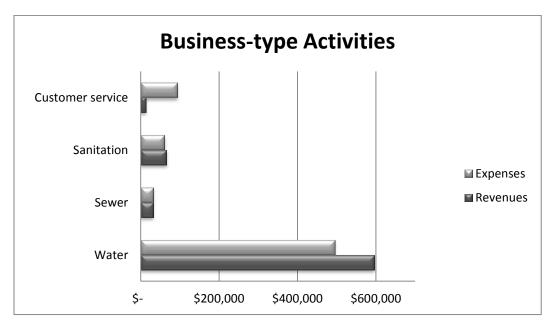


Total - \$52,694

Total - \$48,979

Overall revenues from governmental activities increased. The majority of this increase was noted in sales tax.

Business-type Activities



Business-type activities are shown comparing costs to revenues generated by related services. Sanitation, Sewer, and Water activities are intended to be self-supporting with user charges and other revenues designed to recover costs. Other activities provide services with no user charges.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

Governmental funds

As discussed, governmental funds are reported in the fund statements with a short-term, inflow and outflow of spendable resources focus. This information is useful in assessing resources available at the end of the year in comparison with upcoming financing requirements. Governmental funds reported ending funds balance of \$14,010, which is considered unassigned indicating availability for continuing Town service requirements.

The total ending fund balance of governmental funds show an increase of \$8,664. Refer to discussion above.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Town did not adopt a General Fund budget prior to the end of fiscal year 2013, which is not in compliance with the Oklahoma laws.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Town's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2013 was \$4,521 and \$1,633,194, respectively. This is a 1% change year over year primarily related to the work on the Ladessa water line project.

Primary Government Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>				Busine <u>Activ</u>	•	•	<u>Total</u>			
		<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>
Land	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 29,645	\$	29,645	\$	29,645	\$	29,645
Construction in Process		-		-	-		210,572		0		210,572
Machinery & equipment		4,521		6,597	646		1,392		5,167		7,989
Utility property & improvements		-		-	 1,602,903		1,370,816		1,602,903		1,370,816
Totals	\$	4,521	\$	6,597	\$ 1,633,194	\$	1,612,425	\$	1,637,715	\$	1,619,022

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the fiscal year, the Town had \$205,598 in long-term debt outstanding attributable to the business-type activities. The Town's changes in long-term debt by type of debt are as follows:

Primary Government Long-Term Debt

Business-type Activities						
2013		2012				
\$ 194,176	\$	198,625				
32,875		46,700				
227,051		245,325				
(21,453)		(14,174)				
\$ 205,598	\$	231,151				
\$	Active 2013 \$ 194,176	Activitie 2013 \$ 194,176 \$ 32,875 227,051 (21,453)				

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEARS'S BUDGET AND RATES

The economic outlook of the Town of East Duke is based, in a small way, of that of the Oklahoma City market area. In prior years, the state of Oklahoma felt the impact of the weak national economic conditions. This resulted in a flat economic environment for the City. The economic slowdown has impacted the Town in the current year.

The Town of East Duke (the "Town) is striving to continue to provide the best possible service with the limited resources available. During fiscal year 2013, sales tax collections noted an increase of approximately 15%. Utility revenues increased approximately 15% between years. The Town continues to provide the best possible service with limited resources available.

The Town will focus on priorities established by the elected officials in the future.

The source for the economic data is the Oklahoma State University Center for Applied Economic Research.

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to show the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Town Clerk's Office at PO Box 340, Duke, Oklahoma, 73532 or phone at (580) 679-3400.

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

ASSETS	Governmental Business-ty Activities Activities		• • •	•		
Current Assets:				-		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	159,390	\$	46,977	\$	206,367
Investments, including time deposits		37,000		-		37,000
Taxes receivable		4,333		-		4,333
Accounts receivable (net)		-		69,652		69,652
Due from other funds		138,625		166,018		304,643
Total current assets	-	339,348		282,647		621,995
Restricted assets:	-					
Cash and cash equivalents		13,619		123,066		136,685
Total restricted assets	-	13,619		123,066		136,685
Noncurrent Assets:	-					
Land and construction in progress		-		29,645		29,645
Other capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)		4,521		1,603,549		1,608,070
Total noncurrent assets		4,521		1,633,194		1,637,715
Total assets	\$	357,488	\$	2,038,907	\$	2,396,395
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Payroll liabilites	\$	2,604	\$	2,433	\$	5,037
Due to other funds		184,109		120,682		304,791
Notes payable, current		-		21,453		21,453
Total current liabilities		186,713	•	144,568		331,281
Liabilities payable from restricted assets:						
Customer deposits payable		-		16,127		16,127
Total liabilities payable from restricted assets	<u></u>	-		16,127		16,127
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Notes payable, non-current		-		205,598		205,598
Total noncurrent liabilities		-		205,598		205,598
Total liabilities		186,713		366,293		553,006
NET POSITION						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		4,521		1,406,143		1,410,664
Restricted		152,244		123,066		275,310
Unrestricted		14,010		143,405		157,415
Total net position	\$	170,775	\$	1,672,614	\$	1,843,389

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Activities June 30, 2013

Functions/Programs	E	xpenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants & Contributions		•	Net xpense)/ levenue
Governmental activities:										
General government:										
General government	\$	46,107	\$	809	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(45,298)
Total general government		46,107		809		-		_		(45,298)
Transportation:										
Street		-		-		3,516		-		3,516
Total transportation		-		-		3,516		-		3,516
Total governmental activities		46,107		809		3,516		-		(41,782)
Business-type activities:										
Utility services:										
Water		494,855		596,184		_		_		101,329
Sewer		32,738		32,537		-		-		(201)
Sanitation		60,832		66,089		-		-		5,257
Customer service		93,652		-		-		-		(93,652)
Total business-type activities		682,077		694,810				-		12,733
Total primary government	\$	728,184	\$	695,619	\$	3,516	\$	-	\$	(29,049)

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Activities (continued) June 30, 2013

Changes in Net Position:	Primary Government								
		ernmental ctivities		ness-type ctivities		Total			
Net (expense)/revenue	\$	(41,782)	\$	12,733	\$	(29,049)			
General revenues:									
Taxes:		00.000				00.000			
Sales taxes		32,232		-		32,232			
Franchise taxes		7,987		-		7,987			
Alcoholic beverage tax		2,141		-		2,141			
Cigarette tax		410		-		410			
Investment income		768		120		888			
Miscellaneous		4,832		13,449		18,281			
Total general revenues and transfers		48,370		13,569		61,939			
Change in net position		6,588		26,302		32,890			
Net position-beginning		164,187		1,646,312		1,810,499			
Net position-ending	\$	170,775	\$	1,672,614	\$	1,843,389			

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

	 General Fund	 Street & Alley Fund	Total Governmental Funds		
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 159,390	\$ -	\$	159,390	
Investments, including time deposits	37,000	-		37,000	
Restricted cash	3,550	10,069		13,619	
Taxes Receivable	4,333	-		4,333	
Due from other funds	 120,229	 18,396		138,625	
Total assets	\$ 324,502	\$ 28,465	\$	352,967	
LIABILITIES Due to other funds Payroll liabilities Total liabilities	 166,166 2,604 168,770	 17,943 - 17,943		184,109 2,604 186,713	
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	\$ 120,229	\$ 18,396	\$	138,625	
Restricted	3,550	10,069		13,619	
Unassigned	 31,953	 (17,943)		14,010	
Total fund balances	155,732	10,522		166,254	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 324,502	\$ 28,465	\$	352,967	
Total fund balance- total governmental funds			\$	166,254	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Land and capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, are not finanical resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Capital assets Less: Accumulated depreciation	12,432 (7,911)	 4,521
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 170,775

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

	-	General Fund		treet & Alley Fund	Total Governmental Funds		
REVENUES Order tree	•	00.000	Φ.		•	00.000	
Sales tax	\$	32,232	\$	-	\$	32,232	
Beverage tax		2,141		-		2,141	
Franchise taxes		7,987		-		7,987	
Cigarette tax		410		-		410	
Licenses and permits		34		-		34	
Investment income		768		-		768	
Rental income		775				775	
Intergovernmental		-		3,515		3,515	
Miscellaneous		4,832		-		4,832	
Total revenues		49,179		3,515		52,694	
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		-		.			
General government:							
Personal Services		39,170		-		39,170	
Materials and supplies		250		-		250	
Other services and charges		4,610		-		4,610	
Total expenditures		44,030		-		44,030	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over							
expenditures		5,149		3,515		8,664	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers out		-		(9,240)		(9,240)	
Transfers in		9,240		-		9,240	
Total other financing sources and uses		9,240		(9,240)		-	
Net change in fund balances		14,389		(5,725)		8,664	
Fund balances - beginning		141,343		16,247		157,590	
Fund balances - ending	\$	155,732	\$	10,522	\$	166,254	

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

Reconciliation of the change in fund balances - total governmental funds to the change in net position of governmental activities:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	\$ 8,664
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Depreciation expense	(2,076)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 6,588

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2013

		Municipal Authority	E	Total Enterprise Funds
ASSETS Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	46,977	\$	46,977
Accounts receivable (net)	Ψ	69,652	Ψ	69,652
Due from other funds		166,018		166,018
Total current assets		282,647		282,647
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted assets:		400.000		400.000
Cash and cash equivalents Total restricted assets		123,066 123,066		123,066 123,066
Noncurrent assets:		123,000		123,000
Capital assets (net)		1,633,194		1,633,194
Total noncurrent assets		1,633,194		1,633,194
		1,000,101		1,000,101
Total assets	\$	2,038,907	\$	2,038,907
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Due to other funds	\$	120,682	\$	120,682
Payroll liabilities		2,433		2,433
Notes payable, current		21,453		21,453
Total current liabilities		144,568		144,568
Liabilities payable from restricted assets:		16 107		16 107
Customer deposits payable Total liabilities payable from restricted assets		16,127 16,127		16,127 16,127
Noncurrent liabilities:		10,127		10,121
Notes payable, non-current		205,598		205,598
Total noncurrent liabilities		205,598	-	205,598
Total liabilities		266 202		266 202
i otal liabilities		366,293		366,293
NET POSITION				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		1,406,143		1,406,143
Restricted		123,066		123,066
Unrestricted		143,405		143,405
Total net position	\$	1,672,614	\$	1,672,614

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Business-type Activities				
	Municipal Authority	Total Enterprise Funds			
Operating revenues: Charges for services: Water charges Sewer charges Sanitation charges Total charges for services Miscellaneous Total operating revenues	\$ 596,184 32,537 66,089 694,810 13,450 708,260	\$ 596,184 32,537 66,089 694,810 13,450 708,260			
Operating expenses: Cost of Goods Sold Personal services Materials and supplies Other services and charges Depreciation and amortization Total operating expenses	395,673 64,707 61,381 95,434 54,727 671,922	395,673 64,707 61,381 95,434 54,727 671,922			
Net operating income	\$ 36,338	\$ 36,338			
Nonoperating revenue (expense): Investment income Interest expense Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	120 (10,156) (10,036)	120 (10,156) (10,036)			
Change in net position	26,302	26,302			
Net position-beginning of year Net position-end of year	1,646,312 \$ 1,672,614	1,646,312 \$ 1,672,614			

Town of East Duke, Oklahoma Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

Cash flows from operating activities: Authority Total Enterprises Receipts from customers 685,792 685,792 Payments to suppliers (565,584) (565,584) Payments to employees (85,385) (85,385) Net cash provided (used) by operating activities 34,823 34,823 Operating grants and contributions received - - Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities - - Operating grants and contributions received - - Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities - - Purchase of capital and related financing activities - - Purchase of capital assets (75,496) (75,496) Principal paid on capital debt (101,56) (101,56) Interest paid on capital debt (103,926) (103,926) Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities 120 120 Interest paid on capital debt (103,926) (103,926) Net cash provided (used) by investing activities (68,983) (68,983) Investiment income		Business-type Activities			
Receipts from customers					nterprise
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities: Coperating grants and contributions received	Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	\$	(565,584) (85,385)	\$	(565,584) (85,385)
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities:	Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		34,823		34,823
Purchase of capital assets (75,496) (75,496) Principal paid on capital debt (18,274) (18,274) Interest paid on capital debt (10,156) (10,156) Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities (103,926) (103,926) Cash flows from investing activities: 120 120 Investment income 120 120 Net cash provided (used) by investing activities 120 120 Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (68,983) (68,983) Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2012 239,026 239,026 Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2013 170,043 170,043 Cash, including time deposits 123,066 123,066 Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year 123,066 123,066 Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$ 170,043 170,043 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities \$ 36,338 36,338 Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: \$ 46,977 54,727 54,727 Changes	Operating grants and contributions received Net cash provided (used) by non-capital		- 		-
Investment income	Purchase of capital assets Principal paid on capital debt Interest paid on capital debt Net cash provided (used) by capital and		(18,274) (10,156)		(18,274) (10,156)
Investment income	Cash flows from investing activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (68,983) (68,983) Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2012 239,026 239,026 Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2013 \$ 170,043 \$ 170,043 Cash, including time deposits \$ 46,977 \$ 46,977 Restricted cash, including time deposits 123,066 123,066 Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$ 170,043 \$ 170,043 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$ 36,338 \$ 36,338 Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization 54,727 54,727 Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (13,815) (13,815) (13,815) Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses (20,678)	Investment income				
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2012 Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2013 \$\frac{170,043}{170,043} \frac{170,043}{170,043} \frac{170,043}{170	Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		120		120
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2013 \$ 170,043 \$ 170,043 Cash, including time deposits \$ 46,977 \$ 46,977 Restricted cash, including time deposits 123,066 Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$ 170,043 \$ 170,043 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$ 36,338 \$ 36,338 Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization 54,727 54,727 Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (13,815) (13,815) Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses (20,678)	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(68,983)		(68,983)
Cash, including time deposits \$ 46,977 \$ 46,977 Restricted cash, including time deposits 123,066 Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$ 170,043 \$ 170,043 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$ 36,338 \$ 36,338 Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization 54,727 54,727 Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (22,468) (22,468) (Increase) decrease in due from other funds (13,815) Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses (20,678)	Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2012		239,026		239,026
Restricted cash, including time deposits Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (Increase) decrease in due from other funds Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses 123,066 170,043 170	Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2013	\$	170,043	\$	170,043
Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$\frac{170,043}{\$}\$\$ \$\frac{170,043}{\$}\$\$ Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$\frac{36,338}{\$}\$\$\$ \$\frac{36,338}{\$}\$\$\$\$ \$\frac{36,338}{\$}\$\$\$ \$\frac{36,338}{\$}\$\$\$\$ Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization \$\frac{54,727}{\$}\$\$ \$\frac{54,727}{\$}\$\$\$ \$\frac{54,727}{\$}\$\$\$ \$\frac{54,727}{\$}\$\$\$ \$\frac{(1ncrease)}{(1ncrease)}\$ decrease in accounts receivable (22,468) (22,468) (13,815) (13,815) (13,815) (13,815) (13,815) (10,12) (1	Cash, including time deposits	\$	46,977	\$	46,977
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$ 36,338 \$ 36,338 Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization 54,727 54,727 Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (22,468) (22,468) (Increase) decrease in due from other funds (13,815) Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund 719 719 Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses (20,678)	·				
provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$ 36,338 \$ 36,338 Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization 54,727 Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (22,468) (Increase) decrease in due from other funds (13,815) Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund 719 Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses (20,678)	Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	170,043	\$	170,043
Depreciation and amortization 54,727 Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (22,468) (Increase) decrease in due from other funds (13,815) Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund 719 719 Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses (20,678)	provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss)	\$	36,338	\$	36,338
	net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (Increase) decrease in due from other funds Increase (decrease) in deposits subject to refund		(22,468) (13,815) 719		(22,468) (13,815) 719
		\$	<u> </u>	\$	<u> </u>

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Organization

The Town operates under the Statutory Town Board of Trustees form of government. The Town provides the following services: public safety, street maintenance, utility (sanitation, water and sewer), culture-recreation, public improvements, and general administrative services.

The Reporting Entity

The Town, for financial purposes, includes all of the funds and account groups relevant to the operation of the Town of Duke. The accompanying financial statements present the Town's primary government and component units over which the Town exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the Town. The financial statements presented herein do not include agencies which have been formed under applicable state laws or separate and distinct units of government apart from the Town of Duke.

Due to restrictions of the state constitution relating to the issuance of municipal debt, public trusts are created to finance Town services with revenue bonds or other non-general obligation financing and provide for multi-year contracting. Financing services provided by these public trusts are solely for the benefit of the Town. Public trusts created to provide financing services are blended into the Town's primary government as an integral part of Town operations although retaining separate legal identity. Component units that do not meet the criteria from blending are reported discretely.

Blended Component Unit Reported with Primary Government:

<u>Duke Municipal Authority</u> (the "Authority") – was created April 1, 1968 under provision of the Oklahoma Statues by a Declaration of the Trust. The Town has beneficial interest and the trustees of the Town serve as Trustees of the Authority. Town employees carry on the activities of the Authority. The Authority provides water, sewer, and trash services to the citizens of East Duke. Accounts of the Authority are recorded in business-type activities.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and statement of activities which display information about the reporting government as a whole. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Individual funds are not displayed by the statements. The statements distinguish governmental activities, generally supported by taxes and Town general revenues, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or in part with fees charged to external customers.

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services with report fees, fines and forfeitures, and other charges to users of the Town's services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets. Taxes and other revenues sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period balances in order to conform to the current period's presentation.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. The Town has no fiduciary funds.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Town are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, GAAP. The Town's reporting entity applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements and applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless they conflict with GASB pronouncements. The Town's reporting entity does not apply FASB pronouncements or APB opinions issued after November 30, 1989.

The government-wide statements report using the economic resources measurements focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements and financial statements of the Town's component units also report using the same focus and basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough

thereafter to pay current liabilities. The Town considered revenues to be available if they are collected within 30 days of the end of the fiscal year. Expenses are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

Major revenue sources susceptible to accrual include: sales and use taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and investment income. In general, other revenues are recognized when cash is received.

Operating income reported in the proprietary fund financial statements includes revenues and expenses related to the primary, continuing operations of the fund. Principal operating revenues for proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales or services. Principal operating expenses are the costs of provided goods or services and include administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets. Other revenues and expenses are classified as non-operating in the financial statements.

Restricted Assets

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed. Restricted assets and liabilities current in nature are reported with current assets and current liabilities in the financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reporting amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Interfund Balances

Generally, outstanding balances between funds reported and due to/due from other funds include outstanding charges by one fund to another for services or goods or miscellaneous receivables/payables between funds. Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year and are described as due to/due from other funds.

Date of Management's Review

Subsequent events were evaluated through August 27, 2014, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

C. Fund Types and Major Funds

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in another fund.

Major Proprietary Funds

Duke Municipal Authority

The Duke Municipal Authority (DMA) accounts for transactions relating to utility services including water, sewer, and sanitation.

Management has elected to report all funds as major in the fund financial statements. This election is in accordance with GASB reporting models.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budget Basis of Accounting

The combined statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances (budget and actual) present comparisons of legally adopted budgets with actual data on a budgetary basis. The budgetary basis of accounting differs from GAAP in that the cash basis of accounting is used. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected; and expenditures, which include encumbrances, are budgeted in the year that the applicable purchase orders are expected to be issued. All appropriations (including encumbered) lapse at year-end; any open encumbrances to be honored in the subsequent budget year are reappropriated in the new year's budget. As a result, no reserve for encumbrances is reported at year-end.

E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash and Investments

For the purposes of the combined balance sheet and the statement of cash flows, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand deposits, savings accounts and certificates of deposits or short-term investments (including restricted assets) with an original maturity of three months or less. Deposits are stated at cost.

Investments are reported at fair value which is determined using market prices. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value.

Receivables and Uncollectible Accounts

Significant receivables include sales and use tax receivables and amounts due from customers primarily for utility services. These receivables are due within one year. Sales and use tax are considered fully collectable. Only customer receivables that were collected within 30 days of year end were recorded. No allowance for uncollectible accounts was recorded.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The accounting treatment over property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements:

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost, if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the asset value or materially extend the useful lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net position. Proprietary fund and similar component unit fixed assets are recorded in the respective funds or component units and depreciated using the straight-line method. When proprietary fund fixed assets are disposed, the cost and applicable accumulated depreciation is removed from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in operations. Estimated useful lives, in years, for depreciable assets are as follows:

•	Buildings	40-50 years
•	Other improvements	10-25 years
•	Machinery, furniture & equipment	3-20 years
•	Utility property and improvements	10-50 years
•	Infrastructure	25-50 years

Fund Financial Statement

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

Long-Term Debt

In the government-wide, proprietary, and component unit financial statements, outstanding debt is reported as liabilities.

Equity Classifications

Governmental Fund Balances

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes.

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories list below.

Nonspendable

Fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned),

Restricted

Fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation,

Committed

Fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Town Council, the Town's highest level of decision-making authority,

Assigned

Fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, and

Unassigned

Fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications

Net position

Both proprietary fund financial statements and government-wide financial statements report net position. Amounts invested in capital assets, net of related debt and legally restricted amounts are separated from unrestricted net position.

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt

The amount restricted consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net position

Amounts reported as restricted consist of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

F. Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses

Revenues

Sales Tax

The Town levied a 2% sales tax on taxable sales within the Town. The sales tax is collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and remitted to the Town in the month following receipt by the Tax Commission. The sales tax received is recorded as sales tax revenue within the general fund.

Charges for Services

Program revenues reported with governmental activities include charges for services like permits and fees, park charges, and fines and forfeitures. Business-type activity charges for services include all operating income of proprietary funds.

Grants and Contributions

Governmental grants and contributions primarily consist of grants from Federal and state agencies. The nature of the grant determines if it is reported as operating or capital program revenues.

Business-type activity grants and contributions include donations from others as well as grants from Federal and state agencies.

Interfund Transfers

Permanent reallocation of resources between funds of the reporting entity is classified as interfund transfers. Recurring transfers for operational purposes are classified as "operating transfers", while non-recurring transfers of equity are reported as "residual equity transfers".

(2) STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Deficit Fund Net position/Fund Balance

Deficits resulting from accrual reporting do not constitute violations of Oklahoma State Statutes.

The Town had no deficit fund net position or fund balances for the fiscal year.

B. Budget Requirements

For the year ended June 30, 2013, the Town did not adopt a budget.

C. Revenue Restrictions

The Town has various restrictions placed over certain revenue sources from state or local or administrative requirements. The primary restricted revenue sources include:

REVENUE SOURCE LEGAL RESTRICTIONS OF USE
Gasoline Excise/Commercial Vehicle Tax Street and Alley Purposes

(3) DETAIL NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS

A. Cash and Investments

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned or the Town will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The Town's deposits are secured by collateral values at market or par, whichever is lower, less the amount covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Deposited funds may be invested in certificates of deposit in institutions with an established record of fiscal health and service. Collateral agreements must be approved prior to deposit of funds as provided by law. At June 30, 2013, the Town's deposits were properly collateralized.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments held for longer periods are subject to increased risk of adverse interest rate changes.

Investments

The Town invests primarily in certificates of deposit.

Types of Investments	(air Value/ Carrying Amount	Cost	Average Credit Quality/ Ratings (1)	Weighted Average Days to Maturity (2)
Governmental Activities	-				
INVESTMENTS:					
Certificates of deposit	\$	177,000	\$ 177,000	N/A	43
Total investments		177,000	 177,000		
Total governmental investments	\$	177,000	\$ 177,000		
G					
RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF N	ET PO	SITION			
Investments, unrestricted	\$	37,000			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		140,000			
Total governmental investments	\$	177,000			
Business-type Activities					
INVESTMENTS:					
Certificates of deposit	\$	-	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Total investments		0	0		
Total business-type investments	\$	-	\$ -		
RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF N	ET AS	<u>SETS</u>			
Investments, unrestricted	\$	-			
Investments, restricted		-			
Total governmental investments	\$	-			

⁽¹⁾ Ratings are provided where applicable to indicate associated **Credit Risk.** N/A indicates not applicable.

Restricted assets consist of the following:

Primary Government

·		ernmental ctivities	Business-type Activities		Total
Cash and cash equivalents					
Community Building cash	\$	3,550	\$	-	\$ 3,550
Street & Alley cash		10,069		-	10,069
Meter deposits		-		16,127	16,127
Lagoon project		=		77,491	77,491
USDA Reserve		-		9,421	9,421
Total cash and cash equivalen	ts	13,619		103,039	116,658
Investments					
Bond sinking fund		-	1,407		1,407
Bond sinking reserve fund		-		18,620	18,620
Total investments		-		20,027	20,027
Total restricted assets	\$	13,619	\$	123,066	\$ 136,685

⁽²⁾ Interest rate risk is estimated using either duration or weighted average days to maturity depending on the respective policy.

B. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Governmental Activities:

A summary of the changes in the governmental activities fixed assets at June 30, 2013 follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2012		Ad	Iditions	Dele	etions	Balance at June 30, 2013		
Land	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	=	
Buildings & structures		-		-		-		-	
Machinery, furniture, & equipment		12,432		-		-		12,432	
Improvements other than land		-		-		-			
Total		12,432		_		-		12,432	
Less accumulated depreciation		5,836		2,076				7,912	
Fixed assets, net	\$	6,596	\$	(2,076)	\$		\$	4,520	

Business-Type Activities:

A summary of the proprietary fund types fixed assets at June 30, 2013 follows:

	_	Balance at ne 30, 2012	Additions		ons Deletions		Balance at ne 30, 2013
Duke Municipal Authority							
Land	\$	29,645	\$	-	\$	=	\$ 29,645
Buildings		-		-		=	-
Machinery, furniture, & equipment		25,208		-		-	25,208
Utility property and improvements		1,873,189		286,068		-	2,159,257
CIP		210,572				210,572	 <u>-</u>
Total		2,138,614		286,068		210,572	2,214,110
Less accumulated depreciation		526,189		54,727		-	 580,916
Fixed assets, net	\$	1,612,425	\$	231,341	\$	(210,572)	\$ 1,633,194

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets used by proprietary funds is charged as an expense against its operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on proprietary fund balance sheets.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions in the statement of activities as follows:

 $\label{lem:decomposition} \mbox{ Depreciation expense charges to governmental activities:}$

Cultural, parks & recreation Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 2,077 Depreciation expense charges to business-type activities: Water 21,989 Sewer 32,738	General government	\$ -
Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 2,077 Depreciation expense charges to business-type activities: Water 21,989 Sewer 32,738	Public safety & judiciary	1,867
Depreciation expense charges to business-type activities: Water 21,989 Sewer 32,738	Cultural, parks & recreation	210
Water 21,989 Sewer 32,738	Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 2,077
Sewer 32,738	Depreciation expense charges to business-type activities:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Water	21,989
Total business-type activities depreciation expense \$ 54,727	Sewer	32,738
<u> </u>	Total business-type activities depreciation expense	\$ 54,727

C. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2013:

NOTES PAYABLE

Business-Type Activities:

DMA entered into a promissory note with the United States Department of Agriculture in the amount of \$244,000 at 4.5% interest for a period of 40 years. Debt was issued on May 15, 1997. Monthly payments of \$1,108 are made; debt matures May 2037.

\$ 194,176

DMA entered into a promissory note with the Oklahoma Water Resources Board in the amount of \$200,000 at variable interest for a period of 25 years. Debt was issued on March 21, 1990. Semi-annual installment payments are made; debt matures February 2015.

\$ 32,875

\$ 227,051

Changes in Long-Term Debt:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2013:

Type of Debt Business-type activities:	_	alance at ne 30, 2012	 nount sued	 mount Retired	 alance at le 30, 2013	 e Within ne Year
Notes Payable						
USDA	\$	198,624	\$ -	\$ 4,448	\$ 194,176	\$ 4,653
OWRB		46,700	-	13,825	32,875	16,800
Total business-type activities		245,324	 	 18,273	227,051	 21,453

The Town recorded \$10,156 of interest expense in business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Annual Debt Service Requirements:

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, for long-term debt as of June 30, 2013 follow:

Year Ending June 30	Not	es Payable	Tota	al
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	21,453	8,643	21,453	8,643
2015	23,067	8,429	23,067	8,429
2016	5,091	8,205	5,091	8,205
2017	5,325	7,971	5,325	7,971
2018	5,569	7,727	5,569	7,727
2019-2023	26,102	27,082	26,102	27,082
2024-2028	39,965	26,515	39,965	26,515
2029-2033	50,029	16,451	50,029	16,451
2034-2037	50,451	4,237	50,451	4,237
Totals	\$ 227,052	\$ 115,260	\$ 227,052	\$ 115,260

D. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Operating transfers for the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

Transfer To/Transfer From	_	То	From
GOVERNMENTAL FUND: General Fund	\$	9,240	\$ -
Street & Alley		-	9,240
Municipal Authority (Enterprise Fund)			
ENTERPRISE FUND: Municipal Authority			
General Fund		-	 -
Grand Total		9,240	9,240

(4) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Litigation

The Town is not party to any legal proceedings.

B. Grant Program Involvement

In the normal course of operations, the Town participates in various federal or state grant/loan programs from year to year. The grant/loan programs are often subject to additional audits by agents of the granting or loaning agency, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with the specific conditions of the grant or loan. Any liability for reimbursement, which may arise as a result of these audits, cannot be reasonably determined at this time, although it is believed the amount, if any, would not be material.

(5) OTHER NOTES

Employee Benefit Plans

The Town has a defined contribution plan (under section 401(a) and 501 (a) of the IRS Code) known as the Town of East Duke and Duke Municipal Authority Plan (the "Plan") which covers full-time employees 6 months after their date of employment. Employees are required to contribute 3% to the plan, but can contribute more, although these additional contributions shall be nondeductible for tax purposes. The Town contributes 2.5% of the covered employee's payroll. Employees are 50% vested in employer contributions after 5 years of service with increasing vesting percentages until they are fully vested after 10 years of service. Total employer contribution expense was \$729.36 in fiscal year 2013, while the employees contributed \$875.22. The plan is administered by the Oklahoma Municipal Retirement Fund. The Plan has been established and can be amended by Town Council's approval of an ordinance and Joinder agreement.

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Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with "Government Auditing Standards"

The governing body of the Town of East Duke

I have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in "Government Auditing Standards" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund of the Town of East Duke as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of East Duke's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated August 27, 2014.

Internal control over financial reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered the Town of East Duke's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of East Duke's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of East Duke's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

My consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and other matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of East Duke's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under "Government Auditing Standards".

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with "Government Auditing Standards" in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Certified Public Accountant

Sanid O. Late

August 27, 2014